The People's Korea

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African Inter-Governmental Confab For Korea Reunification Calls Division Menace to World Peace

Presidential Message

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings on June 30 to the Conference of African Governments Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on its convening in Lome, the capital of the Republic of Togo. The message reads:

Greatly pleased with the convening of the Conference of African Governments Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Lome, the capital of the Republic of Togo, I extend warm felicitations and greetings on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own to the conference and the delegates of various countries attending the conference.

The conference being held with the attendance of delegates of many African governments carried weighty significance in preventing the danger of new war in Korea and creating favorable conditions for the promotion of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The conference will undoubtedly be a powerful encouragement to the Korean people fighting to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strong pressure upon the splittists scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The most reasonable way for the reunification of Korea at present is to make all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea, reject all sorts of outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the collaboration of the north and south of Korea, leaving the ideologies and social systems in north and south as they are.

We think that the governmental conference of African countries will mark a new occasion in further expanding and developing the international solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The conference will make a big contribution to strengthening unity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries to promote the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence under the present complicated and tense situation.

I sincerely hope that the conference opening as a reflection of the unanimous desire of the Korean, African and all other peace-loving peoples of the world for independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will achieve fine success thanks to the positive efforts of the entire delegates.

In the first of the kind, the unprecedented July 1-2 conference of African governments for Korea's reunification held in Togo said the division of Korea "increases the danger of war jeopardizing world peace and security."

The African countries unanimously stressed, "Korea must be reunified as early as possible," and opposed "two-Korea" policy.

In the appeal which ended the conference, the African countries expressed full support for the bi-system reunification approach.

The two-day conference, diplomatic observers commented, would build up pressure to neutralize the forthcoming African tour of the south Korean dictator Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

They also pointed out the significance of the success of the African inter-governmental conference to the September Bagdad summit of non-aligned states.

The appeal was addressed to the governments, democratic forces and peoples of all countries.

It endorsed the proposed plan to reunify the Korean Peninsula by establishing an independent, non-aligned and neutral confederal state called "the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

It strongly urged the United States to withdraw its troops from south Korea and denounced the suppression of democracy in south Korea. **(See Right)**

The conference called the Conference of African Governments Supporting the Independent Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in the Togolese capital of Lome.

(Continued on Page 8)

Appeal Adopted at Conference

An appeal to the governments, democratic forces and peoples of all countries of the world was adopted at the Conference of African Governments Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Lome over July 1-2. Follows a gist of the appeal:

Today the Korean question is one of the pressing political issues of the world.

The division of Korea imposes immeasurable misfortunes and hardships upon the Korean people and daily increases the danger of war jeopardizing world peace and security.

Accordingly. Korea must be reunified as early as possible.

This will contribute to removing the danger of war in Korea for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

1. We should actively support the just efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

When the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded as proposed by President Kim Il Sung, Korea will become an independent, self-reliant, non-aligned, peace-loving and neutral state.

2. We should respect and defend the sacred right to self-determination of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country by themselves without any alien interference.

It is prerequisite to the independent reunification of Korea to force the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and put an end to the outside interference in the domestic affairs of Korea.

The United States, therefore, must withdraw its troops from south Korea at an early date and stop all acts obstructive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Any reunification proposal which does not presuppose the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea is a fraud.

3. We should pay deep attention to the grave situation prevailing in the Korean Peninsula and strive to have all elements heightening tensions and increasing the danger of war removed without delay.

The continued arms buildup and military exercises in south Korea must be discontinued without further delay, all destructive weapons be shipped out of there and a practical step be taken for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

4. We must pay deep attention to violations of human rights in south Korea and see to it that stumbling blocks to the south Korean people's just cause of democracy in society and national reunification are removed.

5. We should allow no attempt to create "two Koreas" by keeping Korea divided into two for ever.

6. Vigorous campaigns for supporting reunification of Korea should be waged in all parts of the world so as to see an early reunification of Korea.

The governments of African countries participating in the conference of African governments will as ever actively and invariably support and encourage the Korean people's just cause of reunifying their country independently and peacefully against outside interference and make every possible effort to achieve a unity of action on the road of Korean reunification in the international arena including the non-aligned movement and the United Natsons.

Save Children from Nuclear Holocaust

In Nagoya, a major city in central Japan, on July 9, local Korean mothers, with their babies carried in their buggies, demonstrate as a part of a 33-day crisscross Japan archipelago trek of Koreans for a nuclear-free Korea. Carried by the Meinan contingent, a placard reads "Let Us Save Our Loved Children from Nuclear Wars."

S. Korean Sentenced for US Cultural Center Fire

A Seoul court July 5 sentenced a protester to 5½ years imprisonment for setting a 1980 fire at an American cultural center.

In Pusan, 205 miles (328 km) southeast of Seoul, trial resumed for 16 defendants charged in a similar blaze that killed one Korean student in that city earlier this year.

One of the accused, a Catholic priest, denied in testimony that he had knowingly harbored one of the arsonists.

Both fires were set to protest against the junta of Chon Du Hwan, its bloody crushing of student demonstrators in May 1980 in Kwangju and the continued presence of some 40,000 American troops in south Korea.

The Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced Chung Soon Chul, 26, to 5½ years in prison for attempting to burn down the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju in December 1980.

The court also sentenced a second protester, Park Kye Dong, 30, to 1½ years in prison for organizing student demonstrations in Seoul and for joining Chung in an attempt to flee to Japan in January. Two others were given suspended sentences for harboring Chung during his flight.

The sentences are expected to be appealed.

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (12)

IV. Realization of Socialist Industrialization

1. Characteristic Features of Socialist Industrialization

(Continued from The People's Korea, June 26)

Socialist industrialization is essential for a country aiming to establish material and technical foundations for socialist construction by raising productive forces. Especially for countries once colonized by imperialists and for economically backward countries, industrializations is of special significance.

Imperialists hindered industrial development and capitalist development of the countries they colonized, by colonial plundering and suppression. So, when once-colonized and subordinated countries began to start socialist construction, they found themselves without sufficiently mechanized industries and sufficient production capacities.

The DPRK was no exception. Socialist industrialization was posed as the most important task in its socialist construction. In the DPRK, socialist industrialization proposed in the post-war rehabilitation period (1953-1956) and was carried out on a full scale in the 5-Year Plan (1957-1960) and completed at the end of the 7-Year Plan (1961-1967, which was extended for three years to 1970).

Some characteristic features are found in its socialist industrialization.

Generally, socialist industrialization is regarded as the industrialization or transformation of a country into an industrial country through development of large-scale mechanized industries, particularly heavy industries.

The DPRK paid special attention to maintaining independence in the course of socialist industrialization, while following the above-mentioned general process.

The basic tasks of industry in the Seven-Year Plan which was of great significance for the country's socialist industrialization, were set – to establish an independent industrial system developed in many-sided ways, to obtain stable raw material bases, and to fully equip the industry with modern technology. For this purpose, it was required to improve the structure of industrial production and strengthen its technological foundation.

The Dictionary of Economic Terms, Vol. II published by the Economic Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences of the DPRK, says that "socialist industrialization is a historic task for establishing the technical and material foundations of socialism, by realizing technical transformation of the national economy. It is carried out on the basis of independent modern industry, through planful development of heavy industry, with machine-building industry as its nucleus, by relying on socialist ownership."

In short, in the DPRK, the establishment of an independent industrial system was regarded as the basic task in socialist industrialization. This required independent and modern socialist industries which could guarantee its economic independence. This was fundamentally different from the general course of socialist industrialization based only on the construction of modern industries.

The reason that the basic task in the socialist industrialization was defined as the establishment of an independent industrial system in the Republic, was that the construction of an independent national economy basically meant that of the material and technical foundations of socialism. Under the condition that socialization is carried out country by country, material and technical foundations are required to be built so that they may have independent national economies. In other words, socialist industrialization should naturally be achieved and developed through the construction of independent and modern national industries which are equipped with modern technology, on the basis of domestic natural resources and raw materials. They should also basically produce and guarantee raw materials, power and machines the country needs.

The policy of industrialization was put forward according to the above requirements.–(1) to give priority to the development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture; (2) to maintain self-reliance in solving the funds problem, by utilizing all the domestic reserves and possibilities; and (3) to carry out socialist industrialization at high speed.

The first point is about priority development of heavy industry.

President Kim Il Sung said in his report to the 6th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK held on August 5, 1953 or just after conclusion of the armistice agreement, that only when the Korean people gave priority to reconstruction and development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, could they strengthen the country's economic foundations and promote their living standards.

Without developed heavy industry, light industry and agriculture which were seriously ravaged by the war, could not be reconstructed or developed, nor could the economic foundations to raise people's living standards be established. In addition, economic imbalance caused by the Japanese colonization, and technical backwardness would not be resolved. All these problems obstructed the speedy establishment of independent economic foundations.

The Koreans were not in a position to develop only heavy industry first, since increased production of consumers' goods, including rice and clothes, was urgently needed for the people living under difficult conditions after the war.

It was not easy to develop light industry and agriculture, while guaranteeing development of heavy industry on a priority basis.

In capitalist countries, generally, industrialization started with the development of light industry. They started developing heavy industry after they gained sufficient reserve funds through the development of light industry and developed their economies to a certain level.

However, in socialist industrialization, stress is placed on the construction of modern heavy industry. After the development of heavy industry is guaranteed, light industry is gradually developed.

This can be achieved in socialist countries where the governments own main means of production and utilize natural resources and funds in a rational and unified way, from the standpoint of their national economy.

The DPRK's socialist industrialization line differed not only from the capitalist way of industrialization which was carried out after development of light industry, but also from the general course of socialist industrialization which is attained through priority-basis development of heavy industry. The DPRK's line is quite original in that it required priority-basis development of heavy industry and simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

In the development of heavy industry, particualr importance was placed on those which directly contributed to the production of consumers' goods,

–agriculture-related divisions: farming machines, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals;

–light industry-related divisions: spinning machinery, synthetic fibres;

–housing-related sections: building materials and kitchen ware; and

–fishery-related divisions: shipbuilding and fishing gear.

This was reasonable for the DPRK which planned to develop light industry and agriculture, together with heavy industry.

The second point concerns fund questions.

The problem of funds for industrialization is one of the basic problems that affect industrialization. This problem was particularly complicated in Korea, since it started socialization when it was a colonial agricultural country. Since its economy did not develop, there was not enough money for the construction of socialism. In addition, at that time, it faced many problems, beginning with the problems that it had to rehabilitate the economy destroyed during the Korean War and that it had to defend the country from imperialist aggression with increased military expenses and cope with the revisionists in the international communist movement.

Capitalist countries raised funds for industrialization by exploiting their own peoples and plundering other countries, particularly their colonies, by utilizing war indemnities, or through loans from foreign countries.

However, in socialist industrialization, the funds problem should be solved basically with domestic sources. This is the fundamental principle which derives from the basic requirement of the socialist system.

The DPRK thoroughly implemented this universal principle, despite the fact that it was in a difficult situation both domestically and internationally.

It constantly increased domestic reserve funds and utilized all the possibilities and potentials as much as it could and attached special importance to their rational utilization.

It was the most important thing to increase domestic reserve funds in solving the funds problem. Industry was the basic source of reserves. In the early period of industrialization, funds reserved by agriculture were used for industrial development, of course. However, after foundations were established for socialist industrialization, industry had to help agriculture and was not in a position to expect support from agriculture.

Another important point was that the Government solved the funds problem, fully relying on the creativeness and initiative of the masses of people and enlisting potential reserves to a maximum. This is one of the superiorities of socialism. The DPRK proved this through successful construction of local industrial factories, a spectacular to produce machine-tools making machine tools, a mass-based technical renovation movement and struggles to increase production and to cut expense.

In December 1956, calling attention to the strained situation, President Kim Il Sung appealed to the people for "maximum production with maximum economy" as he addressed the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK.

His personal appeal was "10 times faster than others" during his visit to the Kangson Steel Works in South Pyongan Province on December 28 that year.

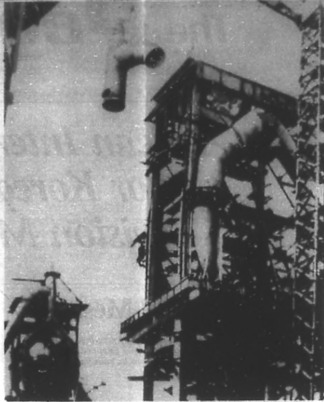
In response, a mass renovation movement was launched, as it was later called "the Chollima movement."

The third point is that socialist industrialization was completed in a short span of only 14 years.

In the industrialization period (1957–1970), the gross industrial production grew 11.6 times. The average annual growth rate of industrial output was 19.1 percent. Of the total production of industry and agriculture, the industrial sector which had accounted for 34 percent in 1956, represented 74 percent in 1969. In the same period, of the gross national income, that of industry increased from 25 percent to 65 percent.

Rapid development was also seen in other countries, too. However, growth rates are particularly high in the DPRK and were constantly maintained throughout the industrialization period. For example, in the 5-Year Plan (1957-1960) for the construction of foundations for industrialization, industrial production increased 36.6 percent on an average. During this period, total industrial output grew 3.5 times. This shows that in the period of technical transformation, a high development tempo was maintained as rehabilitation and construction was carried out at high speed.

Furthermore, in the first 7-Year Plan period the total industrial output increased to 3.3 times, even though a large portion of state budgets was spent on national defense, according to the line of simultaneously strengthening the economy and national defense, in the complicated international situation at that time. **(To be continued)**



Construction of a blast furnace at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex in North Hwanghae Province which was reconstructed only four months after the cease-fire.

Average Gross Industrial Output Growth Rate in Socialist Countries (1956-1960)

DPRK (1957-1960)	36.6 %
China (1953-1957)	18.0
Bulgaria	15.9
Yugoslavia	13.3
Czechoslovakia	10.5
Poland	9.9
GDR	8.7
Hungary	7.6
USSR (Heavy Industry)	11.3
(Light Industry)	8.5

Source: Oka Minoru, Miyanabe Noboru, Yamanouchi Kazuo, Takenami Shoichiro, Socicialist Economic Theory, Complete Collection of Articles on Economics, 2nd Edition, Chikuma Shobo Publishers, Tokyo

Crux of Korea-Japan Fishery Dispute

The twice-renewed tentative fishery agreement between the Federation of East Sea Fisheries Cooperatives of Korea and the Japan-Korea Fisheries Council expired on June 30, due to the unfriendly step of the Japanese authorities.

The expiration means that Japanese fishing ships can not operate in the Korean waters any longer.

This accord was signed on Sep. 5, 1977, as a result of the talk between a delegation of Pyongyang's Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and a delegation of Japan's Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

This agreement enabled Japanese fishing boats to operate within the (200 nautical miles) economic water zone of the DPRK outside the militarily-demarcated area of the East Sea without fishing fees or fishing license.

This agreement did not bring any economic benefits to the DPRK. Korean fishing boats were denied the same benefits: no permission to fish in Japanese waters. The Japanese Government refused to give any official endorsement or guarantee to the agreement.

This is in striking contrast with the behavior of Japan to other countries with regard to fishing issues. Illegally fishing boats are subject to immediate detention, trial, fining, confiscation or imprisonment as it is international usage.

In case of catching fish within the economic water zone of other country, fisherman should pay fishing fees to the country concerned. This is an international practice.

The Government of Japan concluded government-level fishery agreements with the Governments of the U.S.A., Canada, China and Australia for the protection of its fishing boats in their economic waters.

The DPRK Government took a friendly step to let Japanese ships fish free of charge or without fishing license in its economic waters outside the military boundary of the DPRK though no information or request or guarantee have been provided by the Japanese Government.

The DPRK has gone the length of renewing this agreement for two years on two occasions in 1978 and 1980.

The fishing accord was simply thanks to the care shown by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the living stability of the Japanese poor fishermen.

For 6 years since then, thousands of Japanese fishing boats have caught fish in the economic waters, paid no fees at all and brought the haul to Japanese ports.

The generous and sincere efforts on the Korean side had been met with a visibly hostile response from the Japanese authorities.

It is natural that consultations should be undertaken at any time during the period of validity of the agreement, upon request between the authorities concerned. But the Government of Japan refused entry of a delegation of the Korean Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship to discuss the agreement's extension.

The refusal was made in last March. The delegation of the DPRK was scheduled to visit Japan at the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

The expiration of the extended term of this agreement was totally justified by the general secretary of the Federation of East Sea Fisheries Cooperatives of Korea. He issued a statement, presenting stark facts of life, on June 24.

He said, "By a friendly step of the Government of our Republic desirous of good-neighbourly friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan, the term of validity of the tentative fishery agreement has been extended twice and its extended term will expire on June 30.

"In this connection, the organization of the Japanese side, a signatory to the agreement, and personages concerned, have expressed on several occasions from last year their wish to have its term extended again.

"Taking into consideration this wish of the Japanese side and the good neighbourly relations between the two peoples, our side has expressed all goodwill and generosity from March this year for an early solution of the problem of extending it.

"But, due to the unfriendly step of the Japanese authorities, the desire of the relevant organizations and fishermen concerned of Japan has been ignored and our generous and sincere efforts have come to naught, and the term of validity of the tentative fishery agreement is expiring without so much as an agreement between personages concerned of the two sides to this end."

Many Japanese fishing boats, emboldened by the generous step of the DPRK, more frequently poached within the military boundary of the DPRK in flagrant violation of the tentative fishing agreement.

According to the Korean Central News Agency, such violations numbered more than 200 in the period from Jan. to Mar. this year alone. In April the number of such fishing boats increased to several hundred.

Even prohibited fishing gear was employed in catching 10-odd kinds of fish whose catch is banned and even small fries. This caused a loss to the aquatic resources of the DPRK.

The tentative fishery agreement provides that the Japanese side obeys the law and regulations of the DPRK. Legally speaking, they ought to be punished severely for an outrageous infringement upon the sovereignty and law and regulations of the DPRK. Each time the Korean side took a generous step, taking into consideration good neighbourly relations with the Japanese people.

Under fishery agreements with other countries, many Japanese fishing ships have been detained, confiscated or fined or imprisoned on charges of violations of the agreements and the law of the countries concerned by this authorities.

Indeed, the situation became intolerable in Korean waters. The whole responsibility rests with the Japanese side who exploited the generosity of the DPRK.

(By Kwon Ye Suk)

Fishery Agreements

DPRK-JAPAN

Quotation from the tentative fishery agreement between the Federation of East Sea Fisheries Cooperatives of Korea and the Japan-Korea Fisheries Council:

"2. The Korean side shall guarantee the fishery work of the poor fishermen of Japan within "the tentative fishing sea zone (the economic sea zone)" on the basis of a tentative step the DPRK Government has taken. Displacement tonnage per Japanese fishing boat shall be less than 200 ton. Fishing fees shall not be paid.

4. Both sides shall guarantee secure sea routes for their fishing boats including passage of the domestic economic sea zone or the fishing zone of each other and shall provide all the possible facilities and guarantee for emergency rescue and evacuation, in case of distress at sea including shipwreck and drifting or calamity.

JAPAN-U.S.A.

Quotation from the Japan-U.S.A. agreement on fishing operations off the coasts of the U.S.A.:

"ARTICLE VIII – 1. The Government of Japan shall provide the Government of the United States with information concerning the identity and operation of each fishing vessel of Japan that wishes to engage in fishing for living resources off the coasts of the United States, in accordance with Annex I of this Agreement, which forms an integral part hereof.

2. On receipt of the information referred to in Paragraph 1 above, the Government of the United States shall take the necessary administrative measures, including the issuance of permits pursuant to applicable laws of the United States, to enable fishing vessels of Japan, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, to engage in fishing for living resources off the coasts of the United States. Such measures may include requirement of the payment of reasonable fees to facilitate the implementation of this Agreement and to ensure the conservation and management of the living resources off the coasts of the United States.

"ARTICLE XI – 1. The Government of Japan shall take appropriate measures to ensure that each fishing vessel of Japan fishing pursuant to this Agreement for living resources off the coasts of the United States, allow and assist the boarding and inspection of such vessel by any duly authorized enforcement official of the United States, and cooperate in such enforcement action as may be undertaken.

2. In cases of seizure of a fishing vessel of Japan and of arrest of its crews by the authorities of the Government of the United States, notification shall be given promptly through diplomatic channels informing the Government of Japan of the action taken.

3. Seized fishing vessels and arrested crews shall be promptly released, subject to such reasonable bond or other security as may be determined by the court.

"ARTICLE XII – The United States will impose appropriate penalties in accordance with its laws on fishing vessels of Japan or their owners or operators that do not comply with the requirements of this Agreement or of any administrative measure taken hereunder."

JAPAN-CANADA

Quotation from the Japan-Canada fishery agreement:

"ARTICLE II – 3. To fish for allotments pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, Japanese vessels shall obtain licences from the competent authorities of the Government of Canada. The Government of Canada will require compliance by such vessels with the conservation measures and other terms and conditions established by Canada, and with the laws and regulations of Canada in respect of fisheries.

4. In cases of arrest of nationals of Japan or seizure of Japanese fishing vessels by the authorities of the Government of Canada in connection with the matters referred to in Paragraph 3, the authorities of the Government of Japan shall be promptly informed of the action taken by the authorities of the Government of Canada.

5. The Government of Japan will cooperate with the Government of Canada, as appropriate in light of the development of fisheries relations between the two countries pursuant to the provisions of this Article, in scientific research required for purposes of management, conservation and utilization of the living resources of the areas referred to in Paragraph 1. For these purposes, scientists of the two countries shall consult regarding the conduct of such research and the analysis and interpretation of the results obtained."

Kumgangsan Hot-Spring Hotel For Korean Visitors from Japan

This plush 12-story building hotel is a hot-spring hotel exclusively catering to the Korean visitors from Japan.

It is located at the foot of Mt. Kumgangsan, a scenic spot of the DPRK, which is also known for its hot spring.

11 Cabinet Changes in 22 Months Represent Chon's Growing Crisis

Successive cabinet reshuffles in south Korea—11 times in 22 months since the outset of the junta in September, 1980 and 6th in 6 months since the beginning of this year—are representative of the grave crisis which faces the "Fifth Republic" of Gen. Chon and his junta.

This year's full or partial cabinet changes affected a total of over 20 ministers. Home minister Gen. Ro Tae U, former national defense security commander has changed his portfolios three times in 10 months since July, 1981.

This kind of situation can be called "abnormal," because the present junta is a classic dictatorship with military control clamped on the whole of south Korea. In case of most capitalist countries such as Japan, Great Britain, a cabinet reshuffle may be made at most once a year. In terms of cabinet change frequency, the Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi juntas were far more stable. There is every reason to assume that it betrays the instability of his junta. Indeed, he has every power to resist and block any move for it.

As chief executive, Gen. Chon wields absolute power over policy decisions: He is chairman of the state council, the highest policy making body, and can appoint the prime minister and other ministers.

However, the force of the reality compels Gen. Chon to make successive cabinet changes. Political and economic troubles are more acute than under the late dictator Pak Jung Hi.

The series of cabinet shake-ups is designed to temporarily appease public criticism of major political and economic blunders, gain respite from the crisis, and tide over them—to produce a scapegoat.

The so frequent cabinet changes make foreign authorities and corporations wary of any long-term relations and fearful of future setbacks. This discredits the Chon junta and discourages foreign loans and investments.

Under the Chon junta, any cabinet has no real power and lacks executive authority to implement any policy decision, open to constant intervention from the military.

With the presence of Gen. Chon in power perceived to be the source of the ongoing trouble, any cabinet change makes no sense at all.

Failure of Nam Duk U's "Civilian Cabinet"

On September 2, 1980, nearly four months after the Kwangju massacre of over 3,000 people, Gen. Chon formed his first "civilian cabinet".

Consisting of economic experts, the "civilian cabinet" tried to lessen the military image of the junta and to reassure foreign interests and bankers that south Korea's economic affairs were not in amateurish military hands but in experts' hands.

The "brilliant career" of Nam Duk U as an economic technocrat was widely publicized. He was called "perhaps the best known economic policy maker"; finance minister from 1969 to 1974, and then deputy prime minister and minister of economic planning until December, 1978.

It was emphasized that Nam Duk U and newly-appointed deputy prime minister Sin Byong Hyun had been architects of south Korea's so-called "fast economic growth."

However, the American-educated economic experts proved incapable of dealing with the economic mess: the 1980 inflation was 44.2 percent; GNP marked a decline of 5.7 percent; trade deficits of $6 billion were recorded; foreign debts rose to $30 billion, the grain harvest fell by 30 percent; the official jobless rate was 5.7 percent.

The new economic measures such as industrial regrouping further sapped the south Korean economy —"a miscalculation of the military-controlled economy" in the words of the major Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun of the Dec. 19, 1980 issue.

Senior Mil. Officials Given Cabinet Portfolios

The Nam Duk U cabinet included seven senior military officials, including three who were given portfolios on Mar. 10, 1981: the former air chief of the general staff Yun Cha Jung (transportation minister); former undersecretary of defense Choe Gwang Su (communications minister); and former army judge advocate general Kim Yong Gyun (minister of the legislative administration agency).

One third of the whole cabinet posts were by former military officials as Gen. Ro Tae U, Chon's military-academy classmate, was named minister of state for national security and foreign affairs on July 16, 1981.

Such military dominance was a virtual takeover of the executive branch, although the premier was still a civilian.

Second "Economic Civilian Cabinet"

South Korea in 1981 was still in worst recession in two decades:

Trade deficit reached at $5,317 million, the largest figure since 1970;

Foreign debts as of the end of 1981 had grown $33 billion or 54.7 percent of GNP;

60 major enterprises reported sizable deficits;

The average monthly wages of workers were 100,000 won, one third of the minimum living cost; and

The retail price increase was 12.6 percent.

In face of the experts' failure, a major reshuffle was made on January 2, 1982—including the appointment of a new prime minister and the ouster of four economic ministers—to set up the so-called cake cabinet.

The premier's replacement was by Ryu Chang Sun, a businessman from the Korea Traders' Association and former chairman of the Lotte Confectionary. The newly-appointed finance minister Ra Ung Bae is former president of the Heitai Confectionary. Kim Jun Song, former governor of the Bank of Korea, replaced Sin Byung Hyun as deputy prime minister.

The inclusion of South Cholla Province-born Kim Jong Ho as construction minister was seemed to reflect the so-called "political consideration" designed to improve Chon's relationship with the people of South Cholla Prov., the capital of which was Kwangju, the scene of bloody massacre in May, 1980.

This cake cabinet poorly fared in economic performance. It was a cake and nothing more: They failed to lead the economy to bottom out.

No significant progress was made in the introduction of foreign funds to finance the old loan payment and the much-publicized 5th five-year economic plan was kicked out at the outset of this year. Even the World Bank recently urged a sharp reduction in spending.

The only success of the cake cabinet was to raise political

(Continued on page 5)

The Apr. 26 police shooting spree sparked public criticism of the Chon junta's role. Photo shows a grisly scene of the massacre in Uiryong county, S. Cholla Prov.

SOUTH KOREAN CARTOONS

'Are they all over?'

THE TAEJON ILBO, MAY 22

THE KWANGJU ILBO, MAY 29

The March 18 fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan clearly illustrated growing anti-Americanism among the south Korean people.

11 Cabinet Reshuffles in 22 Months

(Continued from page 4)

funds for Gen. Chon through manipulation of the financial market as disclosed in the $1 billion curb-money scandal.

With the surfacing of the scandal, the mission of the cake cabinet was finished.

Impact of Police Massacre

On April 27 the major local dailies front-paged the police massacre of 56 people in Uiryong county, South Kyongsang Prov., which jolted the whole of south Korea. One day later on Apr. 28, home minister So Chung Hwa and Seoul's mayor Pak Yong Su resigned in an attempt to limit political damage from the incident on Gen. Chon. Gen. Ro Tae U was named to the post of home affairs minister.

The affair sparked tough public questions about the police and consequently about the junta of Gen. Chon itself. The Apr. 29 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal said: "The shootings are particularly embarrassing to the government because it has been trying to improve the image of the police, who aren't highly respected."

The police gun-spree came in the wake of the Mar. 18 fire incident of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the Apr. 14 subway construction accident which killed 10 people in Seoul.

Resignation in Wake of "Scam Scandal": Three Times

• The vast financial scandal which involved the family of Gen. Chon, including his wife, caused almost full cabinet shake-up which 11 ministers were replaced. Amid rampant rumors of Gen. Chon's key role in the scandal, six officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, including its secretary general Gen. Kwon Jong Dal, stepped down from their party posts. Gen. Kwon was a a key treasurer for Gen. Chon.

Gen. Kwon was Chon's information officer in 1979 and 1980 when Chon headed the defense security command. Later in 1980, he retired from the army as a brigadier general to set up the DJP.

Kwon's resignation was intended to close the books on the financial scandal, hushing up the rumor that "Gen. Chon himself is corrupt."

Gen. Chon resisted the growing pressure for the ouster of the so-called "economic ministers" – prime minister Ryu Chang Sun, deputy prime minister Kim Jun Song and finance minister Ra Ung Bae–who are believed to have helped manipulate state-owned banks' loans. They were all charged with complicity in the $1 billion scandal.

• The June 2 reshuffle affected three more senior officials. Foreign minister Ro Sin Yong was named director of the National Security Planning Agency, formerly the notorious Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA). He succeeded retired Gen. Yu Hak Sung. Li Bom Sok, chief secretary of Gen. Chon, was appointed foreign minister.

The one of the reasons for this change is linked to the disclosure that former KCIA agents had been involved in the loan scandal as main figures were a former deputy director of the agency and his wife. Gen. Yu supported Chon in the December 1979 putsch. He was named KCIA director in July 1980.

Former Foreign Minister Ro Sin Yong's appointment as the new director of the NSP is seen partly as a step to change the security organ's image and partly due to his failure to win $6 billion security-related economic aid from Japan.

• Then came the sixth cabinet shake-up in this year on June 24. The mounting public outcries were the last straw. Four ministers including prime minister Ryu Chang Sun and other economic ministers were removed.

Former Korea University president Kim Sang Hyop succeeded Ryu Chang Sun as prime minister and Kang Gyong Sik, former finance minister replaced Ra Ung Bae whose dismissal had been widely expected. By ordering the dismissal of four ministers, Gen. Chon attempted to defuse public criticism of his involvement of the scandal. However, Gen. Chon did not replace deputy prime minister Kim Jun Song who serves as economic planning board minister. Without him the cabinet would be really amateurish. Yet the experts and businessmen created the problems. Democratic dissidents had long called for Mr. Kim, too, to take responsibility for the scandal.

As already discussed, the new Kim cabinet will prove ineffective as he has no authority to deal with the military and in particular with Gen. Chon himself. He must be really ready to be out soon.

Splits within Inner Circles

Rumors are circulating in Seoul that the Agency for National Security Planning and the National Defense Security Command are in a very critical confrontation on how to deal with growing anti-American and anti-Chon Du Hwan sentiments among the people.

The NSP reportedly submitted a report to Gen. Chon which described the present situation as similar to that on the eve of the downfall of the Pak junta.

Therefore, the NSP reportedly suggested that Gen. Chon take any "flexible measures" to appease public grievances.

However, the National Defense Security Command, Gen. Chon's key military intelligence agency, challenged the estimates of the NSP and insisted that the junta take more "hard-line measures" to put down the people.

Whatever the veracity of the reported NSP-NDSC confrontation, it should be recalled that the old issue had led to the overthrow of the late strongman.

The NSP paper was referring to the amalgamation of democratic forces which presents a great threat to the Chon junta. The so-called arson to the American Cultural Center served to unite 10 million Christians in south Korea–from liberals to conservatives–in the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon drive. The burning of the American Stars and Stripes flag and the statement demanding the removal of two American officials clearly indicated growing anti-American sentiments among democratic dissident forces.

With the economic mess overshadowing, the politically explosive anti-American oriented coalition of democratic forces–students, Christians and workers–seems awesome to those well-informed within the inner circles of the Chon junta. In particular, as shown in these incidents, the anti-communist bogey has no effective appeal.

In face of splits within inner circles and amalgamation of democratic dissident forces, days of Gen. Chon are numbered as the leader of banned New Democratic Party predicted he could not "last longer than this coming autumn." (By Cho Sang Ok)

Far Eastern Economic Review:

Chon's Revolving Door

Follows a gist of the article run in the July 3 issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review entitled "Chun's Revolving Door":

President Chun Doo Hwan has carried out yet another cabinet shake-up, the sixth this year, to shore up the sagging credibility of his government in the wake of the financial scandal which led to the jailing of his wife's uncle. Yoo Chang Soon, sworn in as prime minister only five months ago, has been replaced by Kim Sang Hyup, 62, president of Korea University and a former education minister.

There have been 11 full or partial cabinet changes since Chun's first government in September 1980. His predecessor Park Chung Hee, on the other hand, ignored inadequacies and disliked changing his ministers.

Chun has faced a series of embarrassing setbacks since the beginning of this year. A collapse at a subway construction site in Seoul in April killed 10 workers, raising doubts about government supervision of public-works projects. On April 26, a policeman killed 56 people in a drunken rampage in Uiryong county – 26.5 kms southeast of Seoul – leaving the government looking as if it was incapable of enforcing discipline in the police.

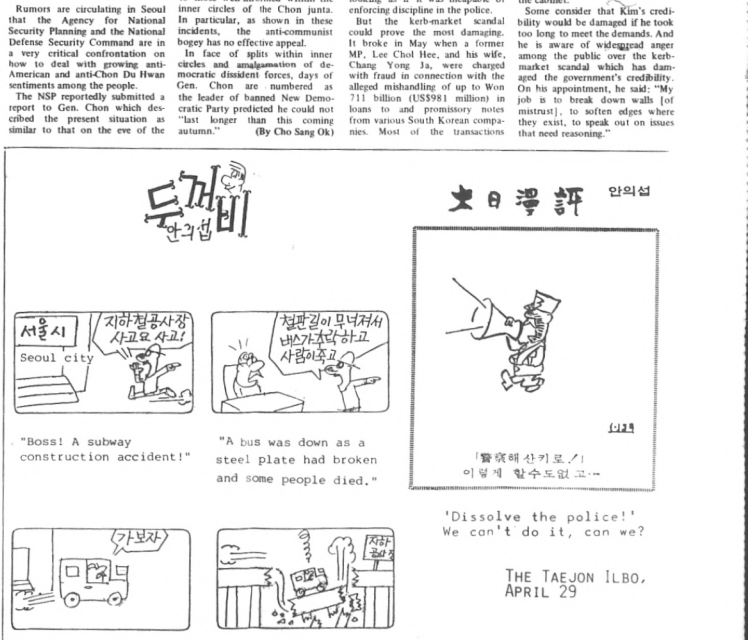
But the kerb-market scandal could prove the most damaging. It broke in May when a former MP, Lee Chol Hee, and his wife, Chang Yong Ja, were charged with fraud in connection with the alleged mishandling of up to Won 711 billion (US$981 million) in loans to and promissory notes from various South Korean companies. Most of the transactions occurred in what is known in as the kerb market, a private and unofficial source of credit.

It was only in the wake of this scandal, involving Chun's wife's uncle, retired general Lee Kyu Kwang, that a real political crisis was perceived. The public has been left wondering where some of the money went. Opposition critics have charged that it could have been used in political slush funds by Chun's Democratic Justice Party.

Minority parties are using the situation to press Chun to relax his control, demanding the release of jailed students, more press freedom and the reinstatement of opposition figures banned from political activities under the law. Political relaxation was a chief topic when minority party leaders lunched with Chun on June 16. Now they are calling on the government to discuss concrete steps in that direction.

The Constitution limits the premier's job to implementing guidelines and policies set by the president and coordinating the work of the cabinet.

Some consider that Kim's credibility would be damaged if he took too long to meet the demands. And he is aware of widespread anger among the public over the kerb-market scandal which has damaged the government's credibility. On his appointment, he said: "My job is to break down walls [of mistrust], to soften edges where they exist, to speak out on issues that need reasoning."



S. Korean Monthly "Munye Chungang"

Letters from Okinawa (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

JAN. 25

Omoni, how have you been? Now we are in the midst of the sugar cane harvesting season. The period from January to April is the peak. And as we do in Korea during the rice-transplanting season, all the family members live, as it were, on the field.

A sugar cane grows to a height of an adult and its stem is thick and stiff like a grown bamboo shoot. When I manage to pull out the sugar cane, the palms of my hands become swollen. However, the skin of my hands has become thicker and I feel no pain now. A sickle used here is bigger than the one we use in Korea so that at the beginning I had to be careful not to hurt myself. The householder and his wife work together. Their son, who graduated from a high school, does the work well.

This son resembles his father and is a hard worker. He is kind to us. His name is Takeo and he is 27 years old. He isn't married yet.

Omoni, can you imagine how large the sugar cane field owned by this family is? You will be surprised to hear that. It will be over 140 *mafigi* (one *mafigi* is some 200 tsubo—790 square meters). These are all sugar cane fields. Almost all the farmers on North and South Daito islands cultivate those large fields. A large number of foreign workers have long been employed in the season.

This is not a story of the long past. At first, workers were taken from Taiwan. After the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, they were unable to employ Taiwanese workers. Instead, Korean workers began to be recruited.

"It was because of war, because of that cruel war ....."

One day at supper, Mr. Hayashi, looking up at the sky above the main land where he lived, told the following story:

"It was just in the spring of the year—the year of liberation you may say in your country. On April 1 that year American armed forces, who had been told to have massive destructive capacity, launched an attack on us and laid waste more than 60 islands. At that time I was dispatched to a southern island named Rabaul far away from my home island. My family, living in the main island of Okinawa suffered very much. My two children died at the time and my wife barely escaped death. She went begging..... Do you ask how I looked for her? Fortunately, I was saved and returned to the island. I wandered about every day, a mere shadow of my true self, near the place where my house used to be before—there was a military base there at the time. We met there by accident. We two beggers who had lost our two children hugged each other and cried. Then a GI came and shouted, 'God damn you!' and drove us away. We didn't die but roamed about here and there. Finally, we came to this island, where we began to live a hard life in this way. Since then almost 30 years have passed."

When Mr. Hayashi finished his story, his mouth twitched for a moment. I saw in it an expression of anger.

"Then, Takeo was born here, wasn't he?" When I asked in my poor Japanese, Takeo sitting beside me quickly answered:

"Yah, we were the first Hayashi family on this island." Then he laughed. However, his laughter was not pleasant to our ears. It seemed he didn't like to hear the terrible story about his parents.

He has no direct experience of war. The Japanese youths of his age seem to share the pains and sufferings of their parents and families during World War II. As soon as they hear the word war, their faces turn pale. In this respect, they seem to be a little bit different from some Korean youths, whose families and neighbors—tens of thousands of them—were deprived of their Korean names, were drafted or were taken as "comfort women" to foreign lands, where they died. Korean youths laugh and are excited easily as if they don't know what their parents and neighbors had experienced. Am I wrong?

Mr. Hayashi and his son Takeo told us about our past—the colonial days—and sometimes expressed their sympathy with us. There were many things, about which I felt shamed and which I didn't want to hear.

By the way, today I want to tell you the situation and our life here, you were worrying about.

Last time I told you that the island is thousands miles far away from Korea. The farm houses here are similar to our house in our home village. In early summer, we have typhoons here. Houses are surrounded by stone walls as those in Cheju Island, Korea. Inside the walls there is wide space and each room in the house partitioned by wooden boards from the other rooms, unlike rooms in Korea, which are partitioned by earthen walls.

The farmhouse where we are staying is comparatively large. The main wing, *anchae* in Korean, has red roofing tiles and our detached room has a thatched roof. There are two rooms for servants and a toilet called "*hun*" in a wide storeroom. This toilet serves both as a pigsty as that on Cheju Island, Korea. Therefore at first I hesitate to use it..... Pigs grunted from below. Surprised Mak Sun rushed out from the toilet.

We take meals in the main wing. Our meal is the mixture of rice cultivated in Okinawa (a kind of imported rice), barley and foxtail millet. Sometimes we have sweet potatoes. All the family members have the same meal. We sometimes eat pork or beef but to my regret that they do not taste hot enough.

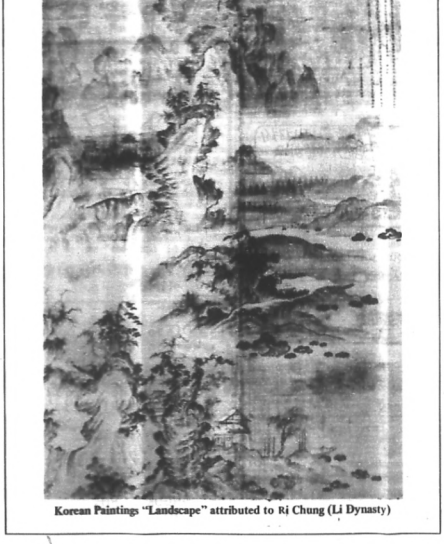
In the past there lived many poisonous snakes and malaria mosquitoes. But due to the bombing (by the U.S.) they are almost extinct and there are hardly any people who died of them. The fearful poisonous snake called "*habu*" is clearer and it is said this snake appears only at night and kills people and livestock. We have not yet seen any of them. At night we always put up a mosquito net. (On this island they use mosquitonets all the year round). Mr. Hayashi frequently gives us advice so that we don't develop malaria.

"Don't stretch out your legs outside your mosquito net."

If a servant falls ill, the master will be a loser.

The sun is very fierce here, where rice-planting is done twice a year. Unlike in Korea, we don't have the four seasons here. Instead we have two seasons—spring and summer—and a lot of shower. And thanks to the seasonal winds—"*henokaji* (south wind)" and "*minishi* (north wind)" so called in the Okinawa dialect—, we manage to stand the heat of summer.

Don't worry so much, *omoni*.



Korean Paintings "Landscape" attributed to Ri Chung (Li Dynasty)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

AGREEMENTS AND PROTOCOLS SIGNED BY GOVERNMENTS OF DPRK AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

April 30

* An agreement on exchange of information and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Chinese Xinhua News Agency was signed in Pyongyang.

May 5

* A protocol on mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1982 between the governments of the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow.

May 10

* A protocol of the 23rd Meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee of Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

May 13

* A protocol on commodity delivery for 1982 between the governments of the DPRK and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Pyongyang.

May 15

* An agreement on news exchange and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Bangladesh News Agency was signed in Pyongyang.

FOREIGN DELS. TO THE DPRK

June 1

* A Thai sports delegation headed by Anu Romyanond, Secretary of the National Olympic Committee of Thailand

June 7

* A delegation of the Trade Union International of Workers in the Metal Industry headed by its Secretary Waletin Goshinski
* A delegation of professor and doctor of the Writers' Union of Tunisia headed by Mohamed Laroussi Metoui, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Tunisia and Chairman of the Writers' Union

June 10

* A delegation of the Cuban Architects' Association headed by Pedro Seijo, Dean of a Faculty of the Central University of Cuba

June 11

* A delegation of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society headed by its Presidium Member and Chairman of the Slovenia Red Cross Society Ivica Znidarsic
* A delegation of the Chinese Botanical Garden headed by the Director of the Wuhan Botanical Institute Ran Zongzhi

June 14

* A.V. Dokukin, vice-Chairman of the Organisational Committee of the International Mining Congress and Director of the Skochinski Central Mining Institute of the Soviet Union
* An Indian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Prof. and Dr. Ali Ashraf, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Jamia Millia Islamia University of India
* A Swedish delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Lars Kling, Chairman of the Study Group of Korean History and Juche Idea of Malmo
* A "Sofia Soloists" Chamber Ensemble of Bulgaria headed by Stancho Stankov, First Deputy General Director of the Central Directorate of International Cultural Activities of the Bulgarian People's Republic

June 15

* A Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Daohan, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and Mayor of Shanghai

June 17

* A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose Lopez Monmo, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Construction

June 19

* A delegation of San Marcos National University of Peru headed by its vice-Rector Gustavo Saco Miro Quesada

June 21

* A Party workers delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba
* A Syrian government trade delegation headed by Ammal Jammal, Deputy Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade of Syria
* A civil aviation friendship delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Klaus Henkes, vice-Minister of Transport and General Director of Interflug
* A delegation of the Trade Union of Workers of Machine and Instrument Manufacturing Industries of the Soviet Union headed by V.N. Smirnov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Machine and Instrument Manufacturing Industries
* A delegation of the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" headed by Managing Editor E.I. Popov
* A delegation of the National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Party for the Proletarian Power of Madagascar headed by Seramila Beza, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party for the Proletarian Power of Madagascar, technical advisor to the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and Chairman of the National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Party for the Proletarian Power of Madagascar

(KCNA)

Historical Relics of DPRK (2)

Neolithic Culture:

Kulposopohang and Kungsan Cultural Remains

(Continued from the previous issue)

Primitive remains were excavated at SopohangVillage, Kulpo-ri, Unggi County, North Hamgyong Province and studied from 1960 to 1964.

The lower layers of the primitive remains represented paleolithic layers, which were the first paleolithic layers to be studied and confirmed scientifically as such in Korea. These layers consist of a lower layer of about 100,000 years old and an upper layer of 40,000-30,000 years old. Clearly observable from the stoneware items excavated at these remains are aspects of a stone age culture in the midpaleolithic period and at the beginning of the later paleolithic period. These items give basic information on the development of stoneware after the Komunmoru remains (Sangwon County, Pyongyang) belonging to a period preceding the above-mentioned remains.

These paleolithic layers were named the Kulpo remains.

The top layers of the Kulpo remains consist of five layers of the neolithic period and two of the bronze period. These sites of dwelling houses can be milestones showing the development from the neolithic period to the bronze period. They were named the Kulposopohang remains as distinct from the Kulpo remains.

The Kulposopohang remains represents the remains of the northeast areas and the Kungsan remains, Onchon County, South Pyongan Province, and the Chitamri remains, Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province represent the characteristics of the west areas. The Kungsan remains were discovered in 1950, with the later stratum of the neolithic period overlapping the preceding stratum, so that these remains provided a basis for studying the neolithic age in the west area.

The general aspect of the neolithic culture of the west area represented by the Kungsan remains are seen in the valleies from the Chongchon River to the Han River. This culture is called the Kungsan culture.

The details of this culture were further made clear by the 1977 discovery of the Chitam-ri remains. Two cultural strata, an upper and the lower and another layer apart from these strata were found at the Chitam-ri remains. In comparison with the Kungsan culture, those strata were classified into three cultural strata of the neolithic period. On this basis, the Kungsan culture may possibly be divided into four periods.

Regional Differences of Same Culture

According to chronological studies so far made, the first and the second periods of the Sopohang remains and the first period of the Kungsan remains belong to 5000-4000 B.C.; the third period of the Sopohang remains and the second and the third period of the Kungsan culture to an early period of 3000 B.C.; the fourth and the fifth period of the Sopohang remains and the fourth period of the Kungsan culture to a period from the latter half of 3000 B.C. to the beginning of 2000 B.C.

Earthenware items characterise each culture. Patterns on earthenware items of the Kulposopohang culture and these of the Kungsan culture are geometrical, including dotted and incised lines. Patterns on those earthenware items are engraved. Basically, thöse cultures are identical in nature.

There are certain partial distinctive differences. They are: From the Sopohang remains were found deep bowl-shaped, flat-bottomed earthenware items and the Kungsan culture is characterized by tapering-bottomed earthenware items shaped like the lower half of an egg. Asbestos and talcum powder are mixed with clay as the raw material of the earthenware. Spiral patterns seen on earthenware items of the Sopohang remains belonging to early half period of 3000B.C. and dotted lines on the earthenware belonging to early period of the Kungsan culture and several belt like patterns ornamented all over with herringbone and serrated patterns on earthenware belonging to the later period. Spiral patterns also seen on later period items. In the latter half period of 3000 B.C. earthenware items of both these cultures are either unpatterned or have thunderbolt patterns (the spiral pattern is changed to a straight line). The difference is that the earthenware of the Kungsan culture is ornamented all over with one pattern. In this way, the regional difference of the same culture can be seen in the earthenware items of the Sopohang remains and the Kungsan remains.

The following cultures possess some of the characteristic features of the Sopohang remains and the Kungsan remains: the Tangsan and Chongdonmalre type remains which were found in the lower reaches of the Amrok River and in areas in and around the Liao-tung Peninsula; the Tosongri type remains found in the upper reaches of the Amrok River and the valley of the Sungha River; the Tongsan-dong type remains found in the areas along the South Sea.

The Sopohang and the Kungsan remains give general aspects of the neolithic culture of Korea.

Development of Agriculture

The following emerges from the study of Korea's neolithic culture, particularly the remains of these two cultures:

In 3000 B.C. hunting and gathering economy came to an end in Korea and farming became the main productive activity.

This was proved by excavated cereals such as barnyard millet and foxtail millet in the layer of the early period of 3000 B.C. of the Chitamri remains. Farming in this period reached a higher stage than that in the preceding periods. This was supported by the discovery of large-size flat stone implements, which was presumably used as spades, and fragments of such implements. The lengths of some of the stone spades are 50-60 cm. But many of them are some 30-40 cm in length and shoe sole-shaped or shovel-shaped. Handles are supposed to have been attached to them, which were probably pulled by men to cultivate soil. Such spades were also discovered at the Sopohang remains of the same age.

Farming with the use of spades indicates that farming in the period reached a higher stage than the agriculture of the preceding periods, when men came to engage in farming. It was through this stage that the matriarchal system began to be replaced by the patriarchal system. Convex stone axes were discovered in the second stratum of the Kumnan remains, belonging to the Kungsan culture of the same period as the latter half period of 3000 B.C. of the Sopohang remains. These axes are presumed to have been weeding hoes, which make us imagine weeding in farming in the period.

Found in the strata of 3000 B.C. were various kinds of sickles. At the end of the neolithic period, semicircle sickles began to be used widely. The development of those filling implements indicates and advanced farming culture.

In the neolithic period stock-farming in its primitive form is presumed to have started. Some 14 percent of the animal bones discovered at the Kungsan remains were of dogs; 7.96 percent were of dogs and 0.63 percent of pigs at the Sopohang remains; and 7.4 percent were of dogs and 3.7 percent of pigs in the layer of the later period of the neolithic age at the Hogok remains.

The 3000s B.C. were a period when the neolithic culture developed with farming as the center. It would be necessary to move the beginning of farming in Korea to a far earlier period.

On this point, the following discoveries should be considered: Some 10 stone hoes and hoes made of buckhorns found in the first and the second strata of the Sopohang remains; and hoes made of buckhorns, sticks used for digging, millstones found in the first stratum of the Kungsan remains. This doesn't necessarily mean that these implements were used for farming. No grains believed to have been cultivated in this period have yet been discovered. If we consider those items as related to farming by spade in the 3000 B.C., it can not be denied that primitive farming started in the early period of the neolithic period in Korea.

Unlike the culture of the *Jomon* period (an archaeological term designating the Japanese neolithic cultural period extending from about 8000 B.C. or earlier to about 200 B.C.. *Jomon* means a straw-rope pattern), the neolithic culture of Korea was a unique culture characterized by farming which is followed by stock-farming.

(To be continued)

An incised pattern ▶ earthenware item, excavated at Chitamri, Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province

17th Student Korean-English Oratorical Contests Held Here

Kim Min Mi

O Yang Ja

The 17th Inter-Korean School Korean and English Oratorical Contests were held from June 26 to 28 at the Korean Press Centre, the Tokyo Korean High School and the Choson Shinbo Company Building in Tokyo.

The contests were at the primary, middle and high school levels.

The participants were 71 finalists (44 in Korean divisions and 27 in English divisions) from regional eliminations. (There are 85 primary, 56 middle and 12 Korean high schools in Japan.)

The subjects by the finalists were dominated by the fatherland's reunification. Some touched upon the nuclear holocaust, e.g., on the June 25-July 27 Osaka-Tokyo 600 Kilometrex trek for no more Koroshima.

The judges were professors of Choson University in Tokyo.

Those who came first place from the each division were as follows: The Korean-language divisions:

KIM MIN MI, Aichi Korean No.2 Primary School, "A CHILD NEWSPAPER DELIVERER".

O YANG JA, Higashi Osaka Korean Middle School, "PATRIOTISM".

RO YONG HUI, Tokyo Korean High School, "I'M A TEACHER OF THE NIGHT-TIME YOUTH SCHOOL".

The English-language divisions:

KWON JONG GON, Saitama Korean Primary and Middle School, "SPRING".

CHAE DOK SAENG, Kyushu Korean High School, "TO MEET OUR SOUTH KOREAN BROTHERS".

The contests are annually held in Tokyo in summer.

Ro Yong Hui

Kwon Jong Gon

Chae Dok Saeng

MAINICHI INTERCOLLEGIATE ENGLISH ORATORICAL CONTEST

On the other hand, the national finals of Japan's 36th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest was held on Saturday July 3 at the Tokyo office of the Mainichi Newspapers at which a Korean boy was one of the winners.

He is Pak Jun Il, a senior of the Foreign Language Department of Choson University in Tokyo.

A total of 107 students participated in the regional eliminations and 19 finalists were selected to complete for the MDN Trophy and NHK Trophy.

Pak Jun Il's speech was entitled "The Third World Nations Today." Recalling the role of the non-aligned and Third World nations in the preservation of peace in the age of nuclear weapons, he stressed, "it is high time we pay more attention to the movement of these nations."

In 1980, at this same contest Li Jong Gu, the then senior of the Foreign Language Faculty of Choson University, won the 1st prize and "MacArther" Trophy.

Rodong Sinmun Calls for Reunification under Banner Of Independence

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the WPK) July 4 dedicated an editorial titled "Let Us Vigorously Pave the Road to Reunification and National Salvation under the Banner of Independence against U.S. Imperialism" to the tenth anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

Noting that reflecting the earnest desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification, we have made every possible effort to carry into practice the three principles of national reunification, the editorial said:

We did not cease efforts for reunification even after the opposite side violated the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement and openly declared the creation of "two-Korea" policy. Even when a political confusion occurred in succession and the "regime" was changed in south Korea, we proposed with sincerity and broadmindedness to jointly open the door of reunification through collaboration and unity.

Why the question of Korean reunification has not yet been solved for all the efforts of the whole nation?

Within our nation there is no basic obstacle to national reunification.

The obstacle to it is not within our nation but outside. It is precisely U.S. imperialism which does not want Korean reunification.

The developments over the last ten years show with increasing clarity that it is the U.S. imperialist aggressors who overruled the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and brought the north-south dialogue to rupture and have barred the reunification of our country.

The U.S. imperialists paid lip-service to dialogue, but their real intention was to keep our country divided itno "two Koreas" for ever.

Though the splittist "June 23 declaration" whose keynote is "simultaneous entry of the north and south of Korea into the United Nations" was made public by the puppets, its author was U.S. imperialism.

It was not without reason that when this splittist declaration was issued, the bosses of the United States expressed "support" to it before anyone else and claimed that "one of things conducive to south Korea is to legalise the division."

The persistent obstruction to Korean reunification by U.S. imperialism proceeds from its aggressive design to keep hold on south Korea as its colony by creating "two Koreas."

South Korea is a colony of U.S. imperialism where everything is decided according to the aggressive demand and interests of the United States and completely subordinated to it. The real ruler of south Korea is the U.S. imperialists.

In order to convert south Korea into their permanent colony, the U.S. imperialists did not hesitate to impose any sacrifice upon the south Korean people and the whole of our nation, to say nothing of hindering the reunification of our country.

South Korea has turned into a big nuclear base and powder magazine for the execution of the Far Eastern strategy of U.S. imperialism. The tension in our country is being heightened with each passing day.

Pointing out that all the disasters imposed on our people have been caused by the U.S. imperialists, the editorial continues:

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are left intact in south Korea, the democratisation of south Korean society, peace in our country and her independent reunification cannot be realised nor any problem of the nation be solved.

In order to accomplish the cause of national reunification in keeping with the interests and demands of our nation, we must proceed from this lesson of history.

It is imperative, first of all, to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of south Korea and terminate the U.S. imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung embodies the noble idea and principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and fully reflects the actual conditions of our country where there exist different ideologies and social systems in north and south.

When the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from south Korea and the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of our country is ended, our people will be able to found an independent, neutral, democratic and peaceful confederal state by their own efforts and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists are loudly crying that if they withdraw from south Korea there may break out a war on the Korean Peninsula. But, this is a robber's sophistry.

If there are no U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea, it would be good not only to our nation desirous of reunification and the world peace-loving people but also to the American people.

The U.S. imperialists must not think that the south Korean people would reconcile themselves to the destiny of colonial slavery for ever, but discard the foolish thought that the Korean people would give up the cause of national reunification and accept "two Koreas."

They must withdraw all their aggression forces from south Korea without delay and stop meddling in the internal affairs of our country.

List of Participants

Here is a list of participants in the Conference of African Governments Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Lome from July 1 to July 2:

Togolese party and government delegation headed by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, Member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally and its Permanent Director:

a **Seychellois** government delegation headed by J. Sinon, Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front:

a **Guinean** party and government delegation headed by Damantang Camara, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, Permanent Secretary of the part and President of the National Assembly:

a **Malagasy** party and government delegation headed by Jean Baptiste Remanantsalama, Member of the Supreme Revolutionaty Council of Madagascar:

an **Upper Voltese** government delegation headed by Kambu Sie Leopole, Member of the Directorate of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress:

a **Sao Tome and Principe** government deleation headed by Celestino Rocha Da Costa, Minister of Justice:

a **Benin** government delegation headed by Adjibade Tiamiou, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:

a **Malian** government delegation headed by Alioune Blondin Beye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:

a **Ghanaian** government delegation headed by F. Ato Austin, Secretary in charge of Information of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana:

a **Congolese** government delegation headed by D. Kimbenbe, Minister of Justice:

a **Zambian** government delegation headed by O. Musuka, Minister of State of the Foreign Minister.

an **Ugandan** government delegation headed by P. Otai, Minister of State for Defence:

a **Rwandan** party and government delegation headed by Mwerekande Alexandre, Advisor for Foreign Affairs of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda:

an **Equatorial Guinean** government delegation headed by Gregorio Michaela, State Commissioner of the Ministry of Youth and Sports:

a **Burundi** government delegation headed by Hussein Jamainne, Member of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and General Director of Agricultural Company:

a **Guinea-Bissau** government delegation headed by A. Regala, General Director of Information of the Ministry of Culture and Information:

a **Cape Verde** government delegation headed by Manuel Delgado, advisor to the Foreign Minister:

an **Egyptian** government delegation headed by Mahmud Samir Ahmad, Ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

Libyan delegate Hamed El Huderi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Belgium:

Angolan government delegate Domvel Dernardo, Angolan Ambassador to Gabon:

Algerian government delegate Bentayev Baeir, Algerian Ambassador to Nigeria:

Senegalese government delegate who is Senegalese Ambassador to Nigeria:

a **Somali** government delegation headed by Hussein Hassan Farah, Somali Ambassador to Nigeria:

a **Zimbabwean** government delegation headed by the Zimbabwean Ambassador to Nigeria: and

a delegation of the Liberation Front Party of **Mozambique** headed by Fernando De Sousa, Chief of the Training Section of the Ideological Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

Rodong Sinmun on Remarks of Gleysteen

Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to south Korea, speaking recently before a gathering in Washington, said that it is "unrealistic" to talk about "equality" between the United States and south Korea and "there can be no practical equality in any relation between the two countries."

His words, says Rodong Sinmun, prove that there are only master-servant relations between the United States and south Korea and, accordingly, south Korea is nothing but a colony of the United States.

His protestation that there can be no equality between the United States and south Korea revealed the aggressive nature of the U.S. ruling circles bent on maintaining and strengthening U.S. domination on south Korea.

The author of the commentary captioned "Mask Taken Off" says: Gleysteen's assertion suggests that the U.S. imperialists regard south Korea as no more than their colony.

As he testified, there is practically no "equality" between the United States and south Korea and there is only master-servant relations of the suzerain state and the colony.

Already for 37 years the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing an enslavement policy in south Korea and they have reduced south Korea to their complete colony.

The U.S. imperialists display the south Korean "regime" in the disguise of an "independent state." But, it is a marionette tool devoid of any sign of sovereignty and a colonial puppet regime framed up by the U.S. imperialists and maintained by their armed forces.

So were the successive puppet regimes without exception from the Syngman Rhee puppet regime to the Pak Jung Hi military fascist "regime" which the U.S. imperialists advertised as "samples of parliamentary government." The Chon Du Hwan fascist "regime" today was also cooked up by the U.S. imperialists for the purpose of maintaining their colonial rule tottering in south Korea in reliance upon military fascist dictatorship.

The U.S. embassy and U.S. forces command in south Korea are the actual rulers which manipulate the puppet regime behind the scene and all the "policies" of the south Korean puppet regime are worked out under the command and supervision of the U.S. imperialists.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have things their way in south Korea, holding the supreme command of the army and the economic arteries in south Korea and who shape the foreign policy.

It is as plain as noonday that the south Korean "regime" which is under constant occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and is maintained under their aegis and whose every move is completely under the command and control of the U.S. imperialists cannot but be a marionette "regime" dependent on the U.S. imperialists in all fields.

South Korean people cannot get rid of disasters as long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation and colonial enslavement policies continue.

The south Korean people will never stop their struggle before they drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and win freedom and independence.

The U.S. imperialists should know this clearly and act with discretion and pull out of south Korea without delay.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFAB

(From Page 1)

It was convened at the initiative of the governments of a number of African countries.

The two-day conference received messages from DPRK President Kim Il Sung **(See Page 1)** and from Benin, Egyptian, Malian and Burundi presidents, Mathieu Kerekou, Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, Moussa Traore and Jean-Baptiste Bagoza.

Attending the conference were various government and party delegations from 25 countries across the African Continent. **(See Above)**

Amont them there were 6 ministers from Sao Tome and Principe, Benin, Mali, the Congo, Zambia and Uganda.

A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was led by vice-President Pak Sung Chul.

At the conference, the keynote speech was delivered by Adjibade Tiamiou, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin and Member of the Presidium of the conference.

Saying that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is the main obstacle to independent reunification of Korea, he stressed:

The foreign interference in Korea must be ended and the U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the proposal for realizing national reunification by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he said, and went on:

The establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will make a great contribution to removing tension in the Korean Peninsula, preventing the recurrence of war and accomplishing the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

He called upon all the governments to sternly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean military fascists and take governmental measures in support of Korea's reunification.

Speeches were made by the head of the government delegation of the DPRK and delegates of Guinea, Benin, Rwanda, Zambia, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Seychelles, Mali, Ghana, Somalia, Libya, the Congo, Burundi, Upper Volta, Mozambique, Algeria, Senegal and Angola.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at the conference.

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